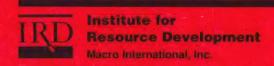


Phase II

Model "B" Questionnaire

With Commentary
For Low Contraceptive
Prevalence Countries

DHS-II Basic Documentation - 2



Demographic and Health Surveys - Phase II

Model "B" Questionnaire with Commentary for Low Contraceptive Prevalence Countries

DHS-II Basic Documentation Number 2

Institute for Resource Development/Macro International, Inc. Columbia, Maryland

December 1990

The Demographic and Health Surveys is a nine-year project to assist government and private agencies in developing countries to conduct national sample surveys on population and health. DHS is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and administered by the Institute for Resource Development.

The main objectives of the DHS program are: (1) to provide decisionmakers in the survey countries with data and analyses useful for informed policy choices, (2) to expand the international population and health database, (3) to advance survey methodology, (4) to develop in participating countries the skills and resources necessary to conduct demographic and health surveys.

For information about the Demographic and Health Surveys program, write to DHS, IRD/Macro International, Inc., 8850 Stanford Boulevard, Suite 4000, Columbia, MD 21045, USA (Telephone 301-290-2800; Telex 87775;

Telefax 301-290-2999).

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INTRODUCTION

The Demographic and Health Surveys Program (DHS) is now in the second phase of a nine-year project which began in September, 1984. Both the first phase (DHS-I) and the second phase (DHS-II) are intended to provide basic information on population and infant and child health for a large number of developing countries. DHS-II continues to promote the same objectives as DHS-I: (1) to provide the survey countries with data and analysis useful for informed policy choices; (2) to expand the international population and health data base; (3) to advance survey methodology; and (4) to help to develop in participating countries the technical skills and resources necessary to conduct demographic and health surveys.

These are essentially the same goals pursued by the predecessors of DHS, the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS). The program continues to be funded by the United States Agency for International Development and implemented by the Institute for Resource Development/Macro International, Inc.

During DHS-I, 34 surveys were carried out in 29 countries, resulting in 32 full-length final reports. In addition, there are 25 further analysis projects based on DHS-I data which have been organized by The Population Council, Inc. and various comparative and technical reports. Data are also being distributed to organizations and individuals worldwide for additional analysis.

The basic questionnaires developed for DHS-I went through some 20 drafts and numerous subsequent modifications based on field experience. A systematic review of the questionnaires was planned in preparation for the second round of surveys. This document is the product of that effort. This review was not undertaken because of any dissatisfaction with the DHS-I questionnaires; quite the contrary, the instruments were highly successful. Revisions have been made to increase the level of detail obtained and to expand the content coverage.

Following the precedent of DHS-I, we have again developed two model questionnaires: the "B" version for low contraceptive prevalence countries (described in this publication) and the "A" version for countries with high contraceptive use found in the companion report, DHS-II Model A Questionnaire. In light of the extensive investment in the preparation of the DHS-I questionnaires, which had the past experience of WFS and CPS on which to build, it is remarkable that the DHS-II questionnaires went through more than 15 drafts. There are basically two reasons for this; first, DHS-II incorporates a significantly expanded coverage of maternal and child health and second, includes a five-to-six year monthly calendar to record fertility, contraceptive, postpartum, marriage, migration and employment histories. The new health questions will be included in all countries whereas the calendar will be used only in questionnaires for countries with significant levels of contraceptive practice. Except for the calendar and the greater detail on contraceptive information in the "A" questionnaire, the two versions are essentially the same both in content and format. The questionnaire appropriate for a particular country is decided early in the survey implementation process. Countries are encouraged to add questions on topics of special interest.

The use of two basic questionnaires is one response to the need to recognize cultural diversity across a wide range of countries as is the opportunity to add country-specific questions. At the same time, there is the need to collect internationally comparable data which also implies important economies in training, data processing, and the preparation of reports.

The questionnaires also reflect various other competing interests, in part reflecting the

multiple purposes of DHS. The project is focused primarily on the collection of data relevant to program interests. They include: estimating levels of fertility and infant and child mortality; estimating levels of breastfeeding and the other proximate determinants of fertility; measuring contraceptive knowledge and use, availability, acceptability and the effectiveness of different methods; estimating the unmet need for birth control, reasons for nonuse, levels of unwanted fertility, preferences for additional children; measuring the extent of various childhood diseases in a recent time frame and treatment obtained, coverage rates for maternity care and childhood immunizations, nutritional status, infant feeding practices and other essentially descriptive parameters of interest to policy planners and program managers. These are all yardsticks by which program activity can be at least initially evaluated.

In addition, the questionnaires were designed to respond to program interests related to specific projects, for example, in social marketing. The questionnaires include questions on exposure to mass media, whether family planning messages have been heard on the radio, attitude toward the radio carrying such messages, and pill brand identification.

A final challenge was to meld family planning and demographic topics with the other topics of relevance to child health and survival. As a result, a significant fraction of the content of the DHS model questionnaires has been devoted to the subject of child health as was the case in DHS-I. Once again, the aim has been to achieve some appropriate balance in the competition for questionnaire space. The health items that have been included in the questionnaire cover water supply, toilet facilities, prenatal care, assistance at delivery, birth weight, tetanus toxoid injections, dates of all immunizations for children under five, infant feeding and diarrhea, fever, respiratory disease and their treatment. Moreover, the model questionnaires include the measurement of weight and height of women who have given birth in the 5-6 years prior to the survey and their surviving children as key indicators associated with nutritional status. The inclusion of health subjects in the questionnaires will also permit the linking of health with demographic variables, e.g., the analysis of the relationship between the length of birth intervals and the weight and height of children.

The model questionnaires have benefitted from the scientific contributions of a great many individuals who specialize in various areas of the broad field of international population and maternal and child health. The list of contributors to the development of the various versions of the questionnaires is sufficiently numerous that it is not practical to mention each individually. However, DHS readily acknowledges and greatly appreciates the valuable advice provided by colleagues in host country institutions and the following organizations: Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, Centers for Disease Control, Center to Prevent Childhood Malnutrition, International Institute for Natural Family Planning, Mothercare Project, Office of Population Research, The Population Council, United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, USAID Office of Population, USAID Office of Health, The World Bank, The World Hunger Program, and members of the DHS Scientific Advisory Committee.

The current revision and production of the questionnaires was accomplished at DHS and much of the credit for its strengths and responsibility for its defects rests with the DHS staff. The coordination of this effort was the responsibility of Jeremiah M. Sullivan and Ann Blanc. Elisabeth Sommerfelt was instrumental in organizing the health sections of the questionnaire. Other DHS staff who have invested considerable time in reviewing drafts of questionnaires and discussing changes are Fred Arnold, Mohamed Ayad, Bernard Barrere, George Bicego, Ties Boerma, David Cantor, Trevor Croft, Annie Cross, Jeanne Cushing, Edilberto Loaiza, Luis Ochoa, Sri Poedjastoeti, Kia Reinis, Guillermo Rojas, Naomi Rutenberg, Shea Rutstein, Juan Schoemaker, Martin Vaessen and (former DHS staff) Ann Way. In addition, the senior DHS consultants - Robert Black and Charles Westoff-have contributed substantially to this effort.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

[NAME OF COUNTRY]
[NAME OF ORGANIZATION]

		ID	ENTIFICATIO	N*							
PLACE NAME											
NAME OF HOUSI	EHOLD HI	EAD									
CLUSTER NUMBI	ER			• • • • • • • • • •							
HOUSEHOLD NUM	BER			• • • • • • • • • •							
REGION				• • • • • • • • • •							
URBAN/RURAL	(urban=1	l, rural=2)		• • • • • • • • • •							
LARGE CITY/SM (large city=1	LARGE CITY/SMALL CITY/TOWN/COUNTRYSIDE**(large city=1, small city=2, town=3, countryside=4)										
		INTE	RVIEWER VIS	ITŜ							
		1	2	3	FINAL VISIT						
DATE					DAY MONTH						
INTERVIEWER'S NAME RESULT*** NAME RESULT											
NEXT VISIT:	DATE TIME				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS						
***RESULT CODE 1 COMPLETED 2 HOUSEHOLD PE 3 HOUSEHOLD AS 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VAC 7 DWELLING DES 8 DWELLING NOT 9 OTHER	RESENT I BSENT CANT OR STROYED				TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN LINE NO. OF RESP. TO HOUSE- HOLD SCHEDULE						
NAME DATE	FIELD	EDITED BY	OFFICE ED	ITED BY	KEYED BY KEYED BY						

^{*}THIS SECTION SHOULD BE ADAPTED FOR COUNTRY-SPECIFIC SURVEY DESIGN.

^{**}The following guidelines should be used to categorize urban sample points: "Large cities" are national capitals and places with over 1 million population; "small cities" are places with between 50,000 and 1 million population; remaining urban sample points are "towns".

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Household listing (1-15)

The Household Schedule has several purposes. The primary objectives are to screen the sample of households for women eligible to be interviewed (4-7) and to provide descriptive data on the characteristics of households. Data collected at the household level can also be used to assess the degree to which the sample represents the population. In countries where never-married women are excluded from the sample, information is collected in the Household Schedule which is used to derive denominators for the calculation of rates based on all women. In addition, information is obtained on the relationship of each household member to the head of the household (3), the education of all members of the household (8-10) and the survival and residence status of the parents of children less than 15 years of age (11-14).

The relationship of each member to the head of the household provides a picture of the structure and composition of the household. The educational attainment of the adult members of the household gives an indication of its resource base. The current enrollment and educational attainment of children provide a measure of their access to resources and their well-being and allows an investigation of the relationship between family size and children's educational opportunities. Information on the survivorship of the biological parents of children and whether or not they are household members can be used to measure the prevalence of child fostering.

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Now we would like some information about the people who usually live in your household or who are staying with you now.

ELIGI- BILITY	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR INDI- VIDUAL INTER- VIEW (15)		01	02	03	70	05	90	20	80	60	10
	Does (NAME)'s O natural E father live in this house- hold? If YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER (14)											
PARENTAL SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE FOR PERSONS LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD***	IS (NAME)'s natural father alive? (13)	YES NO DK	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
PARENTAL SURVIVORSHIP FOR PERSONS LESS THAN	Does (NAME)'s natural mother live in this house- hold? If YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER (12)											
PARENTAL FOR PERSO	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	YES NO DK	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
OLDER	SCHOOL IF AGED LESS THAN 25 YEARS (NAME) still in school? (10)	YES NO	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
EDUCATION ED 6 YEARS OR	What is the highest level of school (NAME) attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level;**	LEVEL GRADE										
ET AGED	Has ever been to school?	YES NO	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
AGE	How old is (NAME)?	IN YEARS										
SEX	Is (NAME) male or female ?	<u> </u>	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
RESIDENCE	Did (NAME) sleep here last night?	YES NO	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
RESI	Does (NAME) usually live here?	YES NO	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
RELATIONSHIP RESIDENCE TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD*	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?											
USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.											
LINE NO.	6		01	02	03	04	05	90	20	80	60	10

HOUSEH	HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE CONTINUED		İ	İ										
€	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
			YES NO	YES NO	М Е	IN YEARS	YES NO	LEVEL GRADE	YES NO	YES NO DK		YES NO DK		
*			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		11
12			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		12
13			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		13
14			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		14
15			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		15
16			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		16
17			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		17
18			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		18
19			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		19
20			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		20
TICK	TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED	знеет USED					:				TOTAL A	NUMBER OF EL	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN	
Just	Just to make sure that I have a complete listing:	e a complete	e listing											
5	Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	ersons such as not listed?	s small c	hildren	٥٢				YES	ENTE	ENTER EACH IN TABLE	rable	2	9
5)	In addition, are there any other people who may no members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers or friends who usually live here?	e any other party such as don such as don such as don such as don such as don such as don such as a such a	eople who mestic se e here?	may not rvants,	not be S,				YES	ENTE	ENTER EACH IN 1	TABLE	2	Q.
3)	Do you have any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who slept here last night?	guests or temporary visitors staces who slept here last night?	y visitor e last ni	s stayin ght?	g _j				YES	ENTER	EACH IN	TABLE	~	ON ON
* CO RE 01 02 03	CODES FOR Q.3 RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: 05= GR. 02= WIFE OR HUSBAND 06= PAI 03= SON OR DAUGHTER 07= PAI 04= SON OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW 08= BR	HOUSEHOLD: 05= GRANDCHILD 06= PARENT 07= PARENT-IN-	D: GRANDCHILD PARENT PARENT-IN-LAW BROTHER OR SISTER	STER	09= 0TI 10= ADC 11= NO' 98= DK	OTHER RELATIVE ADOPTED/FOSTER CHILD NOT RELATED DK	TIVE STER CHII	** C00 LEV 1= 2= 3= 8=	CODES FOR Q.9 LEVEL OF EDUCATION: 1= PRIMARY 2= SECONDARY 3= HIGHER 8= DK	AT10N:	GRADE: 00=LESS 98=DK	GRADE: 00=LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED 98=DK	COMPLETED	

*** These questions refer to the biological parents of the child. Record 00 if parent not member of household.

Water and toilet facilities (16-20)

These questions are intended to elucidate determinants of international variations in infant and child mortality and morbidity. The information on these facilities should be collected in response categories organized into major headings which are meaningful for cross-national comparative analysis. The major headings for sources of water and types of toilet facilities are shown in Questions 16, 19 and 20 and should appear in country-specific versions of the DHS questionnaires. Specific response categories under each major heading may be as detailed as considered necessary in any particular survey.

In the case of sources of water, the objective is to obtain information on the quantity of water available for general household use rather than on the quality of the available water. The major headings indicate the source from which water is obtained but do not distinguish sources on the basis of water quality. A question on the time to travel to and return from the source of water for handwashing and dishwashing is included as an indirect indicator of the quantity of water available for general household use.

In the case of types of toilet facilities, the main issue is the level of hygienic conditions offered by the household's toilet facilities. The major headings distinguish between flush toilet, pit toilet/latrine, and no specific facilities. "Flush toilet" is defined as a facility where the toilet is separated from the refuse disposal system by a water seal. Note that this definition does not distinguish between whether the water seal is maintained by water dumped from a bucket or a plumbing system or whether the disposal system is a pit, septic tank or public sewer system. The second major heading, "pit toilet/latrine", is defined as a system without a water seal and where the disposal system is a dug pit. This can be a pit dug behind a dwelling or a more elaborate "ventilated" latrine designed to provide sufficient air flow so that disease transmission by flying insects is minimized.

Household possessions and dwelling characteristics (21-24)

There are two objectives to these lists (which vary in detail in different countries): 1) to provide some index of standard of living or socioeconomic status, and; 2) to provide further information on exposure to mass media (possession of radio, television). This indirect approach to the measurement of socioeconomic status is affected by urban-rural and regional differences in consumer choices and preference, but is considered more feasible than the use of direct questions on income. A question on the number of rooms used for sleeping in the house is included as an indicator of density or crowding.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	TO
16	What is the source of water your household uses for handwashing and dishwashing?*	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT	→18 →18
17	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES	
18	Does your household get drinking water from this same source?	YES1——	20
19	What is the source of drinking water for members of your household?*	PIPED WATER	
20	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?*	FLUSH TOILET	
21	Does your household have: Electricity? A radio? A television? A refrigerator? How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?	YES NO ELECTRICITY	
23	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR.** RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND	
24	Does any member of your household own: A bicycle? A motorcycle? A car?	YES NO BICYCLE	

4

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however the large

categories must be maintained.

** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however the large categories must be maintained. The material of walls or ceilings may be a better measure in some countries.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS MODEL "B" QUESTIONNAIRE

FOR LOW CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE COUNTRIES

[NAME OF COUNTRY]
[NAME OF ORGANIZATION]

		ID	ENTIFICATION	V*		
PLACE NAME						
NAME OF HOUSE	EHOLD H	EAD				
CLUSTER NUMBE	ER		• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •		
HOUSEHOLD NUM	BER	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •			
REGION	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •			
URBAN/RURAL ((urban=	l, rural=2)	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •		
LARGE CITY/SM (large city=1 NAME AND LINE	l, small	l city=2, to	NTRYSIDE**	tryside=4)		
		INTE	RVIEWER VIS			
		1	2	3	FINAL	VISIT
DATE					DAY MONTH YEAR	
INTERVIEWER'S RESULT***	NAME				NAME RESULT	r
NEXT VISIT:	DATE TIME			# - 1 * : 1 * -	TOTAL NU	
		***RESULT (1 COMPLETED 2 NOT AT HO 3 POSTPONED	OME 5	4 REFUSED 5 PARTLY CO 5 OTHER	OMPLETED	
COUNTRY SPECIF						
NAME DATE	FIELD	EDITED BY	OFFICE EDI	ITED BY	KEYED BY	KEYED BY

^{*}THIS SECTION SHOULD BE ADAPTED FOR COUNTRY-SPECIFIC SURVEY DESIGN.

^{**}The following guidelines should be used to categorize urban sample points: "Large cities" are national capitals and places with over 1 million population; "small cities" are places with between 50,000 and 1 million population; remaining urban sample points are "towns".

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

Time of interview (101)

Time, recorded in questions 101 and 717, is used to determine the length of the interview.

Residence and mobility (102-104)

These questions begin the interview and are intended to provide a basis for developing an index of rural to urban migration. Such an index has shown greater analytical power for explaining contraceptive use and fertility than either childhood or current residence alone.

Date of birth and age of women (105-106)

Both the month and year of birth and age at last birthday are to be asked. The interviewer is instructed to reconcile age and birth date if possible. Reconciliation in the field is preferable to leaving inconsistencies that plague the editing process and must eventually be solved by the analyst. It is important, therefore, that the interviewer make a serious effort to determine these dates.

Education and literacy (107-111)

The questions on education follow the time-tested WFS sequence. Probes for the type of education received will be required in countries where the educational system (or the number of grades at each level) has changed in the last 30 years. Question 111, which ascertains literacy for all women with less than 6 years of schooling, has been expanded to distinguish difficulty in reading because of the general expansion of literacy throughout the developing world. Education is one of the main factors influencing fertility, infant and child mortality, and health care.

Mass media (112-114)

These questions, not asked in WFS or CPS, are intended to provide some simple index of exposure to modern ideas and messages communicated through written and visual media. Further information on exposure to mass media is provided in 120 through possession of radio or television and in 333-335 where the focus is on media exposure to family planning information.

Religion and ethnicity (115-116)

These questions are relevant in countries with religious and/or ethnic diversity. There is considerable evidence that reproductive behavior is influenced by normative attitudes associated with religious values and with ethnicity. This information is also of potential programmatic value in identifying particular groups that may have special needs.

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR	
102	First I would like to ask some questions about you and your household. For most of the time until you were 12 years old, did you live in a city, in a town, or in the countryside?	CITY	
103	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)?	YEARS	
		ALWAYS	→105
104	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in the countryside?	CITY	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH	
		DK MONTH98	
		DK YEAR	
106	How old were you at your last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
	COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	1	<u>'</u>
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES1 NO2-	111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY1 SECONDARY2 HIGHER3	
109	What is the highest (grade/form/year) you completed at that level?*	GRADE	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY OR HIGHER		112
111	Can you read and understand a letter or newspaper easily, with difficulty, or not at all?	EASILY	113
112	Do you usually read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week?	YES1	
113	Do you usually listen to a radio at least once a week?	YES1	
		No2	<u> </u>
114	Do you usually watch television at least once a week?	YES1	
115	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTION ON RELIGION.		
116	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTION ON ETHNICITY.		

 $[\]mbox{\tt\#}$ Revise according to the local education system.

Household characteristics of non-usual residents (117-128)

These questions are asked only of women who are interviewed in a household which is not their usual residence (e.g., visitors). Questions 117-118 are used to accurately identify the respondent's type of place of residence and region of residence. Questions 119-128 are identical to questions in the Household Schedule but are included here in order to obtain information about the household in which the respondent usually lives.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	TO
117	CHECK Q.4 IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE		
	THE WOMAN INTERVIEWED IS NOT A THE WI	OMAN INTERVIEWED IS A USUAL RESIDENT	201
L			
118	Now I would like to ask about the place in which you usually live.		
	Do you usually live in a city, in a town, or in the countryside?	CAPITAL CITY, LARGE CITY1 SMALL CITY2 TOWN3	
	IF CITY: In which city do you live?*	COUNTRYSIDE4	
119	In which (STATE/PROVINCE) is that located?**	STATE(S)/PROVINCE(S) 1 STATE(S)/PROVINCE(S) 2 STATE(S)/PROVINCE(S) 3 STATE(S)/PROVINCE(S) 4 STATE(S)/PROVINCE(S) 5	
120	Now I would like to ask about the household in which you usually live. What is the source of water your household uses for handwashing and dishwashing?***	PIPED WATER	122
			1
121	Now long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES	
122	Does your household get drinking water from this same source?	YES1—	124
123	What is the source of drinking water for members of your household?***	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT	
124	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?***	FLUSH TOILET	
125	Does your household have:	YES NO	
ŀ	Electricity?	ELECTRICITY 2	
Ī	A radio? A television?	RADIO	
	A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR2	

^{*} Coding categories should be developed that are compatible with the 4 category system (large city, small city, town, countryside) used on the identification section of the cover sheet.

** Coding categories should be developed that are compatible with the regional categorization used on the identification section of the cover sheet.

* ** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however the large categories must be maintained.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
126	How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
127	Could you describe the main material of the floor* of your home?	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND	
128	Does any member of your household own: A bicycle? A motorcycle? A car?	YES NO BICYCLE	

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however the large categories must be maintained. The material of walls or ceilings may be a better measure in some countries.

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

Lifetime fertility (201-210)

Questions 201-210 on lifetime fertility are standard preliminary questions aimed at determining the total number of births (and child deaths) in the woman's history and they set the stage for the detailed history in 211-220.

Experience has indicated that certain types of events are under-reported; this is the reason for distinguishing children living at home from those living away, and from those who have died. Distinction by sex improves reporting and allows estimation of sex-specific mortality rates.

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES1 NO2—	→206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES1 NO2	→204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES1 NO2—	→206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed any sign of life but only survived a few hours or days?	YES1 NO2—	→208
207	In all, how many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE RECORD '00'.	TOTAL	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL births during your life. Is that correct? YES NO PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE NO BIRTHS BIRTHS		→223

Detailed birth history (211-220)

The detailed birth history comprises the heart of the fertility survey from which fertility and infant and child mortality rates are derived.

Fertility surveys conducted in developing countries over the past several decades have differed widely in their approaches to collecting data on births. The complexity of questionnaires has ranged from that typically found in the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys which include a simple question on the date of the last live birth, to that in the World Fertility Surveys which include a complete history of all live births that a respondent has ever had. Another strategy is the so-called "last live birth questions" where respondents are asked about the dates of both their last live birth and the penultimate birth (as well as any pregnancies which occurred after the last live birth). Another approach to collecting recent fertility information is to use a "truncated history" approach, i.e., to obtain information on all births in the past five years.

Each of these approaches has advantages and limitations. The full birth history is incorporated in the DHS Model Questionnaire. Complete birth histories clearly have the advantage of supplying a much richer data set to study trends in fertility, variations across cohorts and time periods, and the characteristics of birth intervals. A complete history also permits better estimation of current levels of fertility by allowing a more thorough evaluation of the quality of the data. Even in countries that have a previous WFS or other survey, the full birth history would enhance the ability to disentangle genuine trends from errors by joint analysis of overlapping histories.

The interviewer is required to probe and convert all dates to calendar form. These probes may be annoying but they are critical to obtaining high quality data.

The full birth and child survival history is used to calculate age-specific fertility and infant and child mortality rates for a recent period and to derive cohort-period rates that can be used to infer trends.

The DHS-II version has added a question (219) to determine with whom the child lives if not with the mother. It is expected that children's health and well-being will be affected by the presence or absence of their biological mother. For those children who are not in the same household with their mother, their health status and educational opportunities are likely to be affected by the person with whom they reside.

211 Now I would like to talk to you about all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.								
212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF LESS THAN 15 YRS. OF AGE:	220 IF DEAD:
What name was given to your (first,next) baby?		Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	In what month and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday?	Is (NAME) living with you?	With whom does he/she live?	How old was he/she when he/she died? IF "1 YR.", PROBE:
baby?	RECORD SINGLE	a girt:	PROBE: What is his/		RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED		IF 15+: GO TO NEXT BIRTH.	How many months old was (NAME)?
	OR MULTIPLE BIRTH STATUS.		her birthday? OR: In what season was he/she born?	0	YEARS.			RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS, OR YEARS.
01	SING1	воү1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN YEARS	YES1	FATHER1	DAYS1
(NAME)	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	TEAK3	BIRTH)◀	OTHER RELATIVE.2	MONTHS2
(NAME)				v 220		NO2	SOMEONE ELSE3	YEARS3
				220			(GO NEXT BIRTH)	
02	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN	YES17	FATHER1	DAYS1
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	(GO TO NEXT BIRTH)∢	OTHER RELATIVE.2	MONTHS2
(NAME)				v 220		NO2	SOMEONE ELSE3	YEARS3
				220			(GO NEXT BIRTH)	
03	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN	YES17	FATHER1	DAYS1
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	(GO TO NEXT BIRTH)⊀	OTHER RELATIVE.2	MONTHS2
(NAME)			السلسا	 		NO2	SOMEONE ELSE3	YEARS3
				220			(GO NEXT BIRTH)	\
04	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN	YES1 ₇	FATHER1	DAYS1
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	(GO TO NEXT BIRTH) ◀	OTHER RELATIVE.2	
(NAME)						NO2	SOMEONE ELSE3	YEARS3
				220			(GO NEXT BIRTH)	
05	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN	YES1 ₇	FATHER1	DAYS1
<u> </u>		GIRL2		NO2	YEARS	(GO TO NEXT BIRTH)⊀	OTHER RELATIVE.2	
(NAME)	HOLITTIE	GIRETTE				NO2	SOMEONE ELSE3	
		·		220			(GO NEXT BIRTH)	
0/1	0.112	2001	HOUT!!	VEO 4	A05 111	VE6 4	FATHER1	DAYS1
06	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN YEARS	YES1 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH)	OTHER RELATIVE.2	MONTHS2
(NAME)	MULI2	GIRL2	TEAK	, NO2		NO2	SOMEONE ELSE3	YEARS3
				220		100111111111111111111111111111111111111	(GO NEXT BIRTH)	
			<u> </u>					<u> </u>
07	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN YEARS	YES1	FATHER1	
(NAME)	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2		BIRTH)◀	OTHER RELATIVE.2	MONTHS2
	I			220		NO2	SOMEONE ELSE3	YEARS3
	<u> </u>						(GO NEXT BIRTH)	
08	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN YEARS	YES1	FATHER1	DAYS1
(NAME)	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2		BIRTH) ◀	OTHER RELATIVE.2	MONTHS2
ų rar si∃bio∦				220		NO2	SOMEONE ELSE3	YEARS3
			l	2,20			(GO NEXT BIRTH)	

212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF LESS THAN 15 YRS. OF AGE:	220 IF DEAD:
What name was given to your next baby?		Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	In what month and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday?	Is (NAME) living with you?	With whom does he/she live?	How old was he/she when he/she died? IF "1 YR.", PROBE:
	RECORD SINGLE OR MULTIPLE BIRTH STATUS.		PROBE: What is his/ her birthday? OR: In what season?		RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.		IF 15+: GO TO NEXT BIRTH.	How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS, OR YEARS.
(NAME)	SING1	BOY1	MONTH YEAR	YES1 NO2 V 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES1 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH) 4 NO2	FATHER1 OTHER RELATIVE.2 SOMEONE ELSE3 (GO NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3
(NAME)	SING1 MULT2	BOY1 GIRL2	MONTH	YES1 NO2 V 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES17 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH) 4 NO2	FATHER	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3
(NAME)	SING1 MULT2	BOY1	MONTH	YES1 NO2 V 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES1 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH) 4	FATHER1 OTHER RELATIVE.2 SOMEONE ELSE3 (GO NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3
(NAME)	SING1	BOY1 GIRL2	MONTH	YES1 NO2 V 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES1- (GO TO NEXT BIRTH) 4	FATHER1 OTHER RELATIVE.2 SOMEONE ELSE3 (GO NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS1 MONTHS2 YEARS3
(NAME)	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1 NO2 V 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES1 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH) 4	FATHER1 OTHER RELATIVE.2 SOMEONE ELSE3 (GO NEXT BIRTH)	MONTHS2
(NAME)	SING1	BOY1 GIRL2	MONTH	YES1 NG2 V 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES1 (GO TO NEXT BIRTH) NO2	FATHER	MONTHS2
COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK: NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT (PROBE AND RECONCILE) CHECK: FOR EACH BIRTH: YEAR OF BIRTH IS RECORDED. FOR EACH LIVING CHILD: CURRENT AGE IS RECORDED. FOR EACH DEAD CHILD: AGE AT DEATH IS RECORDED. FOR AGE AT DEATH 12 MONTHS: PROBE TO DETERMINE EXACT NUMBER OF MONTHS.								

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987 or 1988, respectively.

Current pregnancy (223-225)

If the woman reports that she is currently pregnant, she is asked how many months. The planning status of the current pregnancy is then inquired about in 225 in order to provide information on contraceptive failure and to help in estimating the current need for contraception.

Menstruation (226-228)

Question 226 is used to provide a basis for classifying the fecundity status of women and to improve the reporting of current pregnancy. Unlike earlier surveys that asked women's perceptions about their ability to conceive, the DHS depends on reporting of menstruation in conjunction with other information on contraception and lactation. Questions 227-228 are included to determine a respondent's general knowledge about the biology of reproduction. This knowledge is crucial for women relying on periodic abstinence for contraception.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
223	Are you pregnant now?	YES	226
224	How many months pregnant are you?	MONTHS	
225	At the time you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until <u>later</u> , or did you <u>not</u> want to become pregnant at all?	THEN	
226	When did your last menstrual period start?	DAYS AGO	
227	Between the first day of a woman's period and the first day of her <u>next</u> period, are there certain times when she has a greater chance of becoming pregnant than other times?	YES1 NO2— DK8—	 301
228	During which times of the monthly cycle does a woman have the greatest chance of becoming pregnant?*	DURING HER PERIOD	

ullet Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

Knowledge and use of methods; knowledge of sources (301-304)

The section on contraception opens with standard questions asking the respondent whether she knows of different methods and if so, whether she has ever used the method, and whether she knows where to obtain it. Knowledge or recognition of different methods is first asked without prompting the respondent (301); when the methods spontaneously recognized are recorded, she is then asked whether she has ever heard about use of the methods she has not mentioned (302). Nine specific methods are listed. Women who recognize particular methods are then asked whether they have ever used them (303).

This procedure may seem tedious but experience has indicated that it is necessary to obtain accurate information about contraceptive practice. In particular, the procedure serves to lead into subsequent questions about current and recent use by clearly communicating the concept of contraception.

The question about where one would go to get each method (304) is aimed at determining chiefly how available it is to the woman. The analytical interest is primarily to understand whether nonuse of contraception (or of certain methods) can be attributed to lack of availability.

Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Which ways or methods have you heard about?

CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 302 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY.
THEN PROCEED DOWN THE COLUMN, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY.
CIRCLE CODE 2 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 3 IF NOT RECOGNIZED.
THEN, FOR EACH METHOD WITH CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED IN 302, ASK 303-304 BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE NEXT METHOD.

		302 Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	303 Have you ever used (METHOD)?	304 Do you know where a person could go to get (METHOD)?
		READ DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD.		to get (nimb).
01	PILL Women can take a pill every day.	YES/SPONT	YES1	YES1
		NO3 ₁	NO2	NO2
02	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES/SPONT	YES1	YES1
		NO		
03	INJECTIONS Women can have an injection by a doctor or nurse which stops them from becoming pregnant for several months.	YES/SPONT	YES1	YES1 NO2
04	DIAPHRAGM, FOAM, JELLY Women can	YES/SPONT	YES1	YES1
	place a sponge, suppository, diaphragm, jelly or cream in- side them before intercourse.	NO3	NO2	NO2
05	CONDOM Hen can use a rubber sheath during sexual inter-	YES/SPONT	YES1	YES1
	course.	NO3 ₁	No2	NO2
06	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES/SPONT	Have you ever had an operation to avoid having any more	YES1
			children?	
			NO2	
ודח	MALE STERILIZATION Men can	YES/SPONT1	YES1	YES1
07	have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES/PROBED2 NO3 ₇	NO2	NO2
08	CHYTHM, PERIODIC ABSTINENCE Couples can avoid having sexual intercourse on certain days of the month when the woman is more likely to become pregnant.	YES/SPONT	YES1	Do you know where a person
			NO2	can obtain advice on how to use periodic abstinence?
				YES1
		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		NO2
09	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES/SPONT	YES1	
		NO3 ₇	NO2	
10	ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid	YES/SPONT		
	pregnancy?		YES1	
	(SPECIFY)		YES1	
	2(SPECIFY)		NO2	
			YES1	
	(SPECIFY)		NO2	·
F.	_			
30	OS CHECK 303: NOT A SINGLE "') (NEVER USED)	1 1	S" SKIP TO 30	08

Probes on contraceptive use (306-307)

These questions function as a screening device to check on the classification of the respondent as a "never user" of contraception. This is important because if she is so classified she is skipped out of all subsequent questions on current or recent use.

First use of contraception (308)

This question is aimed at determining the respondent's introduction to contraception. The number of children she had, if any, at the time is relevant to monitoring trends in the timing of use.

Current use (311-312)

The main purpose of the questions on current use of contraception is to estimate current contraceptive prevalence rates by method. In addition, the classification of the respondent as a current user or non-user determines which questions she is asked in the rest of Section 3 as well as in other parts of the questionnaire.

Pill use (313-317)

Details on brand, cost, and contact with family planning professionals are included for the evaluation of family planning and social marketing programs.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	TO
306	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES	→ 324
307	What have you used or done? CORRECT 303-305 (AND 302 IF NECESSARY).		
308	Now I would like to ask you about the time when you first did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant. How many living children did you have at that time, if any? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	
309	CHECK 223: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE PREGNANT		→324
310	CHECK 303: WOMAN NOT WOMAN STERILIZED STERILIZED		
311	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES1 NO2—	→324
312 312A	Which method are you using?* CIRCLE '06' FOR FEMALE STERILIZATION.	PILL 01 IUD 02 INJECTIONS 03 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY 04 CONDOM 05 FEMALE STERILIZATION 06 MALE STERILIZATION 07 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 08 WITHDRAWAL 09 OTHER 10 (SPECIFY)	→318 →323
313	At the time you first started using the pill, did you consult a doctor or a nurse ?**	YES	
314	At the time you last got pills, did you consult a doctor or a nurse?**	YES1 NO2	
315	May I see the package of pills you are using now? RECORD NAME OF BRAND.	PACKAGE SEEN1— BRAND NAME PACKAGE NOT SEEN2	1 →317
316	Do you know the brand name of the pills you are now using? RECORD NAME OF BRAND.	BRAND NAME	
317	How much does one (packet/cycle) of pills cost you?	COST	

SKIP

^{*} Method codes to be developed locally and to include popular combinations of methods.

For countries where periodic abstinence is important, the types of methods to determine the fertile period should be included in the coding categories.

** Person consulted should be modified according to local practices.

Source and availability of method currently used (318-320)

Where the woman obtained the modern method she is now using (318), how long it takes to travel there (319) and how convenient it is to reach that source (320) are further dimensions of the measurement of availability. The list of sources of contraception in this and subsequent questions should be based on the family planning delivery system in each country. In order to maintain comparability across countries, the sources should be grouped under the major headings as shown.

Sterilization (322)

Women who reported sterilization as their method (312) are asked about the date of the operation (322) in order to study trends in the age at the time of the procedure.

Duration of current use (323)

Women who are currently using contraception are asked how long they have been using the method. This information will be used to estimate the distribution of users of different methods by duration of use.

Intentions to use contraception in the future (324-327)

Women who are not currently using contraception, which includes women now pregnant as well as past users and never users, are asked about their intention to use (with a distinction between use in the near future or later use), and the method they might prefer. Such data provide an indication of the future demand for services. Reasons for not intending to use are elicited in 325; they cover a wide variety of possibilities.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
318	CHECK 312: SHE/HE STERILIZED USING ANOTHER METHOD V Where did the sterilization take place?* (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	
	(NAME OF PEROE)	FRIENDS/RELATIVES33	→321
319	How long does it take to travel from your home to this place? IF LESS THAN 2 HOURS, RECORD MINUTES. OTHERWISE, RECORD HOURS.	MINUTES	
320	Is it easy or difficult to get there?	DIFFICULT2	
321	CHECK 312: SHE/HE ANOTHER STERILIZED METHOD		} →323
322	In what month and year was the sterilization operation performed?	MONTH	I →334
323	For how many months have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) continuously? IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS	1 -329
324	Do you intend to use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES	1
325	What is the main reason you do not intend to use a method?	WANTS CHILDREN	→330
326	Do you intend to use a method within the next 12 months?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
327	When you use a method, which method would you prefer to use?	PILL	→330

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must be maintained.

Source of preferred method (328-333)

These questions relate to availability of the method preferred for women who intend to use and general availability for women who do not intend to use and those who are currently using a traditional method; they are analogous to an earlier set of questions for women currently using a modern method. Such information can be of value to program managers.

Media information on family planning (334-336)

These questions measure public exposure to family planning messages on radio and television. The objective of 335 is to provide a basis for demonstrating the public acceptability of having such information broadcast.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES TO
328	Where can you get (METHOD MENTIONED IN 327)?*	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL
	(NAME OF PLACE)	FIELD WORKER
329	CHECK 312:	
		NG A MODERN →334
330	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES
331	Where is that?* (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL
		OTHER41
332	How long does it take to travel from your home to this place? IF LESS THAN 2 HOURS, RECORD MINUTES. OTHERWISE, RECORD HOURS.	MINUTES
333	Is it easy or difficult to get there?	EASY1 DIFFICULT2
334	In the last month, have you heard a message	1
	about family planning on:	YES NO
	the radio? television?	RADIO
335	Is it acceptable or not acceptable to you for family planning information to be provided on the radio or television?	ACCEPTABLE
336	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES ON RADIO AND TELEVISION.	

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must be maintained.

SECTION 4A. PREGNANCY AND BREASTFEEDING

The questions in this section refer to all children born in the 5-6 years before the survey in order to obtain a representative sample of live births in the country during that time period. A few questions about current feeding practices are asked only in reference to last born children.

Fertility planning (403-404)

It is important to be able to classify births as wanted or unwanted and whether (if wanted) they occurred sooner than preferred. This is the objective of 403 which permits estimating what the level of fertility would be in the population if only wanted births had occurred. Women who report the birth as wanted but as having occurred earlier than wanted are then asked (404) how much longer they would like to have waited. This information permits determining the preferred length of birth intervals.

Antenatal Care (405-408)

In order to detect problems associated with pregnancy and childbearing, all pregnant women should have routine antenatal checkups. Questions 405 and 407 ascertain whether the woman received antenatal care, by whom and how early in her pregnancy.

Many countries recommend that an antenatal record (sometimes called a "Mother retained card") (406), which is kept by the pregnant woman, be used as an aid in providing effective antenatal care. The number of visits made during each pregnancy (408), will indicate who receives an adequate number of antenatal care check-ups. Analysis of information regarding the number of visits (408) in conjunction with information about the stage of pregnancy when antenatal care was started (407) will give an indication of whether women who make many antenatal care visits do so because 1) they initiate the visits early in pregnancy, (i.e., they use the services for preventive care), or 2) they start late, perhaps because of medical complications arising toward the end of pregnancy, necessitating many visits.

The term for "antenatal care" (405-408) should corresponds with the term used for routine, preventive antenatal care in the country, e.g "control de embarazo" in Spanish.

Tetanus Toxoid (409-410)

Neonatal tetanus is an almost universally fatal disease, which can be prevented by transfer of immunity to the baby while still in the womb, from a mother who has been adequately immunized. The number of women who have received tetanus toxoid during any pregnancy resulting in a live birth during the 5-6 years preceding the survey will be obtained from 409. Since most women are unlikely to have received tetanus toxoid during childhood, they need two doses during their first pregnancy and a booster dose during subsequent pregnancies. An attempt is made to distinguish tetanus toxoid from other injections by specifying where the injection is given (i.e., in the arm). Analysis of the number of tetanus toxoid doses given (410) during the first and subsequent pregnancies indicates, whether the antenatal care services are providing adequate tetanus toxoid coverage. From these data one can estimate changes in tetanus toxoid coverage over the preceding 5-6 years.

401	CHECK 222: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS SINCE JAN. 1985*	NO BIRTHS SINCE JAN. 1985*	(SKIP TO 501)	
402	ENTER THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AN ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF USE ADDITIONAL FORMS).	THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE	LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MO	RE THAN 3 BIRTHS,
	Now I would like to ask you som (We will talk about one child a	e more questions about the heat t a time.)	alth of all your children born	n in the past five years.
	LINE NUMBER FROM Q. 212			
	FROM Q. 212	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
	AND Q. 216	ALIVE P DEAD	ALIVE DEAD	ALIVE DEAD
403	At the time you became pregnant with (NAME), did you want to become	THEN1 (SKIP TO 405)◀	(SKIP TO 405)	THEN1] (SKIP TO 405) ◄
	pregnant <u>then</u> , did you want to wait until <u>later</u> or did you want <u>no (more)</u> children at all?	LATER	NO MORE	NO MORE
404	How much longer would you like to have waited?	MONTHS1	MONTHS1	MONTHS1
		YEARS2 DK	YEARS	YEARS
405	When you were pregnant with (NAME), did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?** IF YES, Whom did you see? Anyone else? RECORD ALL PERSONS SEEN.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR	TRADITIONAL BIRTH	OTHERF (SPECIFY) NO ONE
406	Were you given an antenatal card for this pregnancy?	YES	_	NO2
407	How many months pregnant were you when you first saw someone for an antenatal check on this pregnancy?	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS
408	How many antenatal visits did you have during this pregnancy?	NO. OF VISITS98	NO. OF VISITS	NO. OF VISITS
409	When you were pregnant with (NAME) were you given an injection in the arm*** to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES	YES	(SKIP TO 411)◀
410	During this pregnancy how many times did you get this injection?	TIMES	TIMES	TIMES

*** Vaccination practices may vary from country to country and should specify where the injection is given, e.g., the arm.

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must be maintained. The category "trained traditional birth attendant" (or "trained community health worker") should be used where the respondents can identify this category. It is also important to choose the appropriate term for "antenatal" care.

Delivery (411-414), size of newborn baby (415-417)

The majority of maternal deaths occur because of untreated or inadequately treated complications arising during pregnancy, delivery and the postpartum period. Neonatal deaths, which constitute a large proportion of infant deaths, can often be traced to complications of the birth process or to potentially treatable conditions in the neonatal period. Many countries are training traditional birth attendants to provide basic maternity care and to recognize when women require referral for more specialized obstetric services. The questions specifying whether the delivery took place in a health facility (411) and identifying the person who assisted the woman during delivery (412) will help identify groups that are underserved by the health care system. Delivery by Caesarian section (414) is necessary for some women due to pregnancy complications. Differential Caesarian section rates (414) may also indicate that some groups do not have access to hospital based obstetric services for the management of obstetrical complications. On the other hand, some countries may find very high Caesarian section rates, indicating that this surgical operation is performed for non-medical reasons.

Full-term but of low-birth-weight babies face higher risks of dying than do babies of normal birthweight. The mortality rate for premature babies is even higher (413). The respondents are asked to give both the baby's birthweight (416-417) and, since some babies will not have been weighed at birth, their subjective assessment of the baby's size at birth (415). An analysis of the responses for the women who can answer both of these questions (415 and 417), will give an indication of what women mean by each of the subjective categories ("very small", "average", etc.) in 415. Programs which aim to lower infant mortality rates through the prevention of low birth weight can use the estimates of the proportion of low-birth-weight babies for planning purposes. Birthweight and the size of the baby at birth also serve as proxies for the newborn's health status and as a predictor of subsequent morbidity and mortality.

Postpartum amenorrhea and abstinence (418-423)

Information on the duration of postpartum amenorrhea and abstinence is collected to determine the importance of these variables on the length of birth intervals and on the general level of fertility in the population. These durations vary a great deal across countries and can relate strongly to the use of contraception and the probability of conception.

		NAME	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME
411	birth to (NAME)?*	HOME YOUR HOME	HOME YOUR HOME	HOME YOUR HOME
412	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL PERSONS ASSISTING.*	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR
413	Was (NAME) born on time or prematurely?	ON TIME	ON TIME	ON TIME
414	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarian section?	YES1	YES1	YES1
415	When (NAME) was born, was he/she: very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE	VERY LARGE	VERY LARGE
416	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES	YES1 NO21 (SKIP TO 419)◀	YES
417	How much did (NAME) weigh?	KILOGRAMS	KILOGRAMS98	1
418	Has your period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES		
419	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES	
420	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you <u>not</u> have a period?	MONTHS	MONTHS	DK98
421	CHECK 223: RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	PREGNANT OR UNSURE V (SKIP TO 423		
422	Have you resumed sexual relations since the birth of (NAME)?	YES		
423	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you <u>not</u> have sexual relations?	MONTHS	MONTHS	DK

^{*} Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must be maintained.

Infant feeding affects both the mother and the child. It affects the child through his/her nutritional status and risk of dying. It affects the mother through its effect on the period of postpartum infertility, and hence affects the length of the birth interval and fertility levels. These effects of breastfeeding are influenced by the duration and intensity of breastfeeding, and by the age at which the child receives supplemental foods and liquids.

Breastfeeding: Ever, duration, reasons for never breastfeeding and stopping (424-428, 433-434)

For each child born in the last 5-6 years, the respondent is asked whether the baby was breastfed (424) and about the duration of breastfeeding (433). Respondents are also asked about the reasons for never breastfeeding (425) and for stopping breastfeeding (434).

Question 426, which refers to the last born child, asks about the elapsed length of time from birth until the baby was first put to the breast. Breastfeeding practices immediately after birth vary. Among some groups the baby is placed at the breast soon after birth, while among others the baby is not put to the breast until somewhat later, so he or she does not receive the colostrum containing high concentrations of the antibodies which protect the baby from infection. Delay in placing the baby at the breast may contribute to breastfeeding failure..

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME
424	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES	YES1 (SKIP TO 433) 4	YES
425	Why did you not breastfeed (NAME)?	MOTHER ILL/WEAK	MOTHER ILL/WEAK01 CHILD ILL/WEAK02 CHILD DIED03 NIPPLE/BREAST PROBLEM04 INSUFFICIENT MILK05 MOTHER WORKING06 CHILD REFUSED07 OTHER08- (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 435) <	MOTHER ILL/WEAK
426	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS. IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY000 HOURS1 DAYS2		
427	CHECK 216: CHILD ALIVE?	ALIVE DEAD V (SKIP TO 433)		
428	Are you still breast- feeding (NAME)?	YES		
429	How many times did you breastfeed last night between sunset and sunrise? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER.	NUMBER OF NIGHTIME FEEDINGS		
430	How many times did you breastfeed yesterday during the daylight hours? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER.	NUMBER OF DAYLIGHT FEEDINGS		
431	At any time yesterday or last night was (NAME) given any of the following?*: Plain water? Sugar water? Juice? Herbal tea? Baby formula? Fresh milk? Tinned or powdered milk? Other liquids? Any solid or mushy food?	YES NO PLAIN WATER		
432	CHECK 431: FOOD OR LIQUID GIVEN YESTERDAY?	"YES" TO ONE OR "NO" TO ALL MORE V (SKIP TO 436)		

^{*} List of liquids and foods to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest. This list should include common weaning foods.

Supplemental foods given yesterday, age when solids and liquids were first introduced, and frequency of breastfeeding (429-431, 436-437)

Both the child's health and nutritional status and the duration of postpartum amenorrhea are affected by the intensity of breastfeeding, which is assessed by asking how many times the baby was breastfed during a 24 hour period (429-430). In addition, the information about supplemental foods given to breastfed babies on the day preceding the interview (431), and the age at introduction of foods other than breastmilk (436-437), which is asked for all children, will permit an assessment of the intensity of breastfeeding.

The questions on infant feeding practices obtain information about the age at introduction of solids, milks and liquids (436-437) for all children born in the past 5-6 years in order to assess whether the supplemental foods are introduced at an appropriate age. Two issues are of importance with regard to the effect of feeding practices on child health, mortality and physical growth: 1) An introduction of breastmilk substitutes too early interferes with the establishment of successful lactation and contributes to breastfeeding failure. In addition, the milk substitute or infant formula given to the baby is often watered down, providing too few calories. The milk substitutes are also frequently contaminated, exposing the infant to the cycle of malnutrition and diarrheal illness; 2) An introduction of weaning foods too late will result in malnutrition since the child does not receive enough calories for his/her needs.

The use of breastmilk substitutes also affects the duration of amenorrhea, since they result in less suckling which, in turn, leads to a decreased production of pituitary hormones and to a shorter duration of postpartum amenorrhea.

Bottle feeding (439)

Question 439 asks whether the last born child was given anything to drink from a bottle with a nipple. Since it is difficult to clean feeding bottles, their use places the child at high risk for developing diarrhea. The use of a feeding bottle for giving liquids to a breastfed baby may suggest that the baby receives less breastmilk and spends less time suckling at the breast.

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME
433	For how many months did you breastfeed (NAME)?	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS
		UNTIL DIED96 (SKIP TO 436)◀	UNTIL DIED96 (SKIP TO 436)∢	UNTIL DIED96 (SKIP TO 436)∢
434	Why did you stop breastfeeding (NAME)?	MOTHER ILL/WEAK	MOTHER ILL/WEAK	MOTHER ILL/WEAK
435	CHECK 216:	AL THE DEAD	ALTUE DEAD	ALIVE DEAD
	CHILD ALIVE?	ALIVE DEAD	ALIVE DEAD	\ \ \
		(SKIP TO 437)	(SKIP TO 437)	(SKIP TO 437)
436	Was (NAME) ever given water or anything else to drink or eat (other than breastmilk)?	YES	YES	YES
437	How many months old was (NAME) when you started giving the following on a regular basis?:			
	Formula or milk other than breastmilk?*	AGE IN MONTHS96	NOT GIVEN96	NOT GIVEN96
	Plain water?*	AGE IN MONTHS96	AGE IN MONTHS96	AGE IN MONTHS96
	Other liquids?*	AGE IN MONTHS	AGE IN MONTHS96	AGE IN MONTHS96
	Any solid or mushy food?*	AGE IN MONTHS	AGE IN MONTHS	AGE IN MONTHS
	IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, RECORD '00'.	NOT GIVEN96	NOT GIVEN96 (SKIP TO 440)	(SKIP TO 440)
438	CHECK 216: CHILD ALIVE?	ALIVE DEAD V (SKIP TO 440)		
439	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES		
440	GO BACK TO 403 FOR NEXT BIRTH;	OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO	FIRST COLUMN OF 441	

^{*} Terms to be developed locally and revised based on pretest (should include common weaning foods).

SECTION 4B. IMMUNIZATION AND HEALTH

Vaccination information obtained from written records and from the mother's recall (442-447)

Information about the immunization of children born in the last 5-6 years is collected to ascertain the level of coverage, and hence the level of protection against specific diseases. The data are also used in analyses of use of health services, to determine "missed opportunities" for vaccinations, and to identify high risk groups that are not benefiting from immunization programs. Examples of "missed opportunities" would be a mother who has received recent antenatal care, but whose children have not been immunized, or children who have visited a health facility recently, but have not received an immunization.

The immunization record filled out by health workers and kept by the mother is the main source of information about childhood vaccinations. The date of vaccination against tuberculosis (BCG vaccine), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles are copied into the questionnaire from the vaccination cards (444). For multiple dose vaccines, the date of each dose is recorded. An examination of the age at vaccination for successive age cohorts allows an analysis of changes in performance of the immunization program. Respondents are also asked if the child has received any vaccinations not written on the card (445).

When there is no card, the mother is asked if she ever had a card for that child (443), in order to allow estimation of the effect of card loss on the coverage data obtained from the written records. She is also asked which immunizations the child has received, if any (446-447). The questions probing for immunizations will determine whether the child ever received BCG vaccine, polio vaccine (including the number of doses) and measles vaccine (447). BCG vaccine leaves a scar and is usually given as an injection in the left arm or shoulder. Polio vaccine is usually given orally as (pink) drops, and it is usually recommended that children receive three or four doses in the first year of life, though other vaccination schedules may also be used. If four doses are given, one of these is usually given soon after birth. Measles vaccine is given as an injection, and is usually recommended to be given at nine months of age. Questions are not asked about the injection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (DPT) since the number of DPT doses closely parallels the number of polio vaccine doses.

Since almost everyone vaccinated with BCG develops an easily recognizable scar, all children under five years will be checked for the presence of a BCG scar at the time when they are weighed and measured (see Section 8, 805). The validity of the BCG vaccination rate based on the written immunization record (444) and the mother's report (447) can be estimated by comparing these coverage rates with the BCG scar rate.

As noted above, immunization status will be obtained for all children born alive in the last 5-6 years, including children who have not survived until the time of the survey. A comparison of the immunization status of surviving children versus children who died is important because some of the immunizable diseases, e.g. measles, contribute to increased mortality. In addition, differences in immunization coverage between these two groups of children will also indicate differences in contact with health services, as in the case of BCG vaccine which is usually recommended to be given to babies soon after birth.

SECTION 4B. IMMUNIZATION AND HEALTH

441	ENTER THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 1985* IN THE TABLE. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE ADDITIONAL FORMS).				
	LINE NUMBER FROM Q. 212				
		NAME	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ALIVE DEAD DEAD	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ALIVE DEAD DEAD	
442	Do you have a card where (NAME'S) vaccinations are written down?**	YES, SEEN		YES, SEEN	
	IF YES: May I see it, please?	NO CARD	NO CARD	_	
443	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES1 _] (SKIP TO 446) 4 NO2	(SKIP TO 446)∢	(SKIP TO 446) ←	
444	(1) COPY VACCINATION DATES FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE CARD.**			1	
	(2) WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE RECORDED. BCG POLIO 1 POLIO 2	DAY MO YR BCG	DAY MO YR BCG	DAY MO YR BCG	
	POLIO 3	P3	P3	P3	
	DPT 1	D1	D1	D1	
	DPT 2	D2	D2	D2	
	DPT 3	D3	D3	D3	
	MEASLES	MEA	MEA	MEA	
445	Has (NAME) received any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card?	YES1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 444)	YES1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 444)	YES1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY	
	RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS BCG, DPT 1-3, POLIO 1-3 AND/OR MEASLES VACCINE(S).	NO2- DK8- (SKIP TO 448) <	NO2- DK8- (SKIP TO 448) <	NO2- DK8- (SKIP TO 448) 4	
446	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases?	YES	YES	YES	
447	Please tell me if (NAME) (has) received any of the following vaccinations:**				
	A BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the left shoulder that caused a scar?***	YES	YES1 NO2 DK8	YES	
	Polio vaccine, that is, drops in the mouth?	YES	YES	YES	
	IF YES: How many times?	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES	
	An injection against measles?	YES	YES	YES	
448	CHECK 216:	ALIVE DEAD DEAD	ALIVE DEAD DEAD	ALIVE TO DEAD TO	
	CHILD ALIVE?	(SKIP TO 450)	(SKIP TO 450)	(SKIP TO 450)	
449	GO BACK TO 442 FOR NEXT BIRTH;	OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, SKIP T	o 480.	V -	

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

** To be developed locally since immunization practices may vary from country to country, as may the terms used for the written record and for the vaccinations. For example, if polio vaccine is given at birth, revise categories in 444 accordingly.

*** Adapt question locally after determining the most common injection site (usually the left arm or shoulder).

All children under 5 years will be checked for a BCG scar, normally during the height and weight measurement (see Section 8).

Three principal causes of death in children under five are diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria. The questions about fever, cough, and diarrhea aim to determine how children with each of these problems are treated and the extent of their contact with the health care system.

Fever (450, 456-459)

In countries where malaria is prevalent, it is recommended that all fevers be treated presumptively as malaria. The question about the occurrence of fever (450), in conjunction with the questions about treatment (457) and contact with health services (458-459) will be used to estimate the proportion of children with fever who are treated with antimalarial medication. In addition, these questions will be used to determine what proportion of children with a cough also had a fever in the preceding two weeks. The questions about treatment and use of health services will be asked in reference to any illness associated with fever and/or cough occurring in the past two weeks (see below).

Cough - Acute respiratory tract infection (451-459)

In addition to providing information about treatment and contact with health services, the questions about cough or acute respiratory infection (ARI) also provide an estimate of the proportion of children who show symptoms consistent with acute <u>lower</u> respiratory infection (ALRI). Since ALRI, primarily pneumonia, is the cause of a significant proportion of infant and childhood deaths, programs for the early identification and antibiotic treatment of pneumonia (or ALRI) are being implemented in many areas in order to reduce childhood mortality levels. The World Health Organization has drawn up guidelines for the case management of ALRI; however, almost no data exist for estimating the demands this will place on the health care delivery system.

The questions asking whether the child has been ill with a cough in the past two weeks (451) and the past 24 hours (452) are followed by questions about the duration of the illness (453), and whether the child was breathing rapidly (454). Children who are more severely ill and who have an acute <u>lower</u> respiratory infection, primarily pneumonia, have an increased respiratory rate, i.e., they breathe faster than normal.

The interviewer is asked to record all treatment given for the illness associated with a cough (457) regardless of whether the family or health professionals decided on the treatment. Since fever and cough frequently occur together, and since the treatment given for these two is similar, the question about treatment is asked in reference to any illness with fever and/or cough in the past two weeks. If a syrup was used, its appearance may be of help in differentiating whether it was an antibiotic, and mothers may often describe antimalarial medication as extremely bitter.

Contact with health services is also ascertained in reference to any illness associated with fever and/or cough in the past two weeks (458-459). The health facilities listed in the response to this question range from a small health post to a health center and hospital. A health post or dispensary usually has no inpatient beds, while a center usually has at least a few "maternity" and "general" beds. Since some countries use the term "clinic" to describe certain health facilities this term has also been included. The specific names chosen for the health facilities should reflect the terms used locally.

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
450	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES	YES
451	Has (NAME) been ill with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES	YES	YES
452	Has (NAME) been ill with a cough in the last 24 hours?	YES	YES1 NO2 DK8	YES
453	For how many days (has the cough lasted/did the cough last)? IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS
454	When (NAME) had the illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths?	YES1 NO2 DK8	YES1 NO2 DK8	YES1 NO2 DK8
455	CHECK 450 AND 451: FEVER OR COUGH?	"YES" IN EITHER 450 OR 451 OTHER → (SKIP TO 460)	"YES" IN EITHER 450 OR 451 OTHER (SKIP TO 460)	"YES" IN EITHER 450 OR 451 OTHER (SKIP TO 460)
456	Was anything given to treat the fever/cough?	YES	YES	YES
457	What was given to treat the fever/cough?* Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	INJECTION	INJECTION	INJECTION
458	Did you seek advice or treatment for the fever/cough?	YES	YES	YES
459	Where did you seek advice or treatment?** Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PUBLIC SECTOR GVT. HOSPITALA GVT. HEALTH CENTERB GVT. HEALTH POSTC MOBILE CLINICD COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.E MEDICAL PRIVATE SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINICF PHARMACYG PRIVATE DOCTORH MOBILE CLINICI COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.J OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR SHOPK TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERL OTHER M	PUBLIC SECTOR GVT. HOSPITAL	PUBLIC SECTOR GVT. HOSPITAL

 ^{*} Appearance may aid in identifying syrup as an antibiotic or an antimalarial (which a mother may describe as very bitter).
 ** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must be maintained.

Diarrhea and treatment with oral rehydration therapy (460-478)

The questions about diarrhea are included to estimate the importance of acute and chronic (or persistent) diarrhea and of dysentery. The questions about treatment specifically explore whether oral rehydration therapy was given to children with diarrhea.

The two week (460) and 24 hour (462) reference periods were chosen since diarrhea treatment surveys carried out by national diarrhea control programs usually use these two reference periods. The term(s) used for diarrhea in these questions should also include the word(s) which refer to dysenteric stools (i.e., stools with blood).

Knowledge about the duration of the diarrhea (463) will allow an estimation of the proportion of children with diarrhea who have persistent diarrhea, and the question about blood in the stool (464) will provide an approximation of the percentage of children who have dysentery.

Since most programs to control morbidity and mortality from diarrhea emphasize giving an increased amount of fluids to children with acute watery diarrhea, the respondent is asked whether the child was given an increased amount of fluids during the diarrheal episode. Mothers who are still breastfeeding their infants are asked whether they changed the frequency of breastfeeds while the child had diarrhea (466-467). All mothers are asked if the child was offered the usual amount of liquid to drink as before the diarrheal illness, or if they were offered either more or less (468).

The respondents are asked to list any treatment given for the diarrhea (469-470) in order to allow estimation of the proportion of children who receive appropriate treatment as well as the extent of forms of treatment which may be inappropriate, e.g. antibiotics. Contact with health services is also recorded (471-472). The categories used for the health facilities in the response to this question should be the same as the categories used with regard to fever and cough.

		NAME	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
460	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last two weeks?*	YES1 (SKIP TO 462)4 NO2 DK8	YES1 (SKIP TO 462)4 NO2 DK8	YES1 (SKIP TO 462)
461	GO BACK TO 442 FOR NEXT BIRTH;	OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, SKIP TO	0 480	
462	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 24 hours?*	YES	YES	YES
463	For how many days (has the diarrhea lasted/did the diarrhea last)? IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS
464	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES	YES	YES
465	CHECK 424/428: LAST CHILD STILL BREASTFED?	YES NO (SKIP TO 468)	·	·
466	During (NAME)'s diarrhea, did you change the frequency of breastfeeding?	YES		
467	Did you <u>increase</u> the number of breastfeeds or <u>reduce</u> them, or did you <u>stop completely</u> ?	INCREASED		
468	(Aside from breastmilk) Was he/she given the same amount to drink as before the diarrhea, or more, or less?	SAME	SAME	SAME
469	Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES	YES	YES
470	What was given to treat the diarrhea?** Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FLUID FROM ORS PACKETA RECOMMENDED HOME FLUIDB ANTIBIOTIC (PILL OR SYRUP)C OTHER PILL OR SYRUPD INJECTIONE (I.V.) INTRAVENOUSF HOME REMEDIES/ HERBAL MEDICINESG OTHERH	FLUID FROM ORS PACKETA RECOMMENDED HOME FLUIDB ANTIBIOTIC (PILL OR SYRUP)C OTHER PILL OR SYRUPD INJECTIONE (I.V.) INTRAVENOUSF HOME REMEDIES/ HERBAL MEDICINESG OTHERH	FLUID FROM ORS PACKETA RECOMMENDED HOME FLUIDB ANTIBIOTIC (PILL OR SYRUP)C OTHER PILL OR SYRUPD INJECTIONE (I.V.) INTRAVENOUSF HOME REMEDIES/ HERBAL MEDICINESG OTHERH
471	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea?	YES	YES	YES
472	Where did you seek advice or treatment?*** Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PUBLIC SECTOR GVT. HOSPITAL	PUBLIC SECTOR GVT. HOSPITALA GVT. HEALTH CENTERB GVT. HEALTH POSTC MOBILE CLINICD COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.E MEDICAL PRIVATE SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINICF PHARMACYG PRIVATE DOCTORH MOBILE CLINICI COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.J OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR SHOPK TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERL	PUBLIC SECTOR GVT. HOSPITAL
		OTHER M (SPECIFY)	OTHERM	OTHER M (SPECIFY)

^{*} The term(s) used for diarrhea in these questions should encompass the expressions used for all forms of diarrhea, including bloody stools which are consistent with dysentery, watery stools, etc.

** The response categories should be adapted to include terms used locally both for the ORS packet and for the recommended home fluid. The ingredients promoted by the National Control of Diarrheal Diseases Program or by the Ministry of Health for making the recommended home fluid should be reflected in the categories.

*** Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must be maintained.

Respondents who do not mention spontaneously in Question 470 that their child was treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) are asked specifically about this treatment in Questions 474 and 477. The ORT may either have been in the form of a fluid prepared from a packet containing sugar and salts (ORS) (474), or as a fluid made from ingredients available in the home, and recommended for use as ORT by the national diarrhea control program (477). The instructions for which ingredients to use in the recommended home fluid (RHF) vary from country to country. The RHF may be cereal based, e.g., made with rice or wheat, or made from sugar, salt or water. For all children who were treated with ORT, the number of days that the child was given the fluid, made either from the ORS packet or from ingredients available in the home, is also recorded (475, 478).

		NAME	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME
473	CHECK 470: ORS FLUID FROM PACKET MENTIONED?	NO, YES, ORS FLUID ORS FLUID NOT MENTIONED MENTIONED V (SKIP TO 475)	NO, YES, ORS FLUID ORS FLUID NOT MENTIONED MENTIONED (SKIP TO 475)	NO, YES, ORS FLUID ORS FLUID NOT MENTIONED MENTIONED (SKIP TO 475)
474	Was (NAME) given (FLUID FROM ORS PACKET - LOCAL NAME) when he/she had the diarrhea?*	YES	YES	YES
475	For how many days was (NAME) given (LOCAL NAME)?* IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS
476	CHECK 470: RECOMMENDED HOME FLUID MENTIONED?	NO, YES, HOME FLUID HOME FLUID NOT MENTIONED MENTIONED V (SKIP TO 478)	NO, YES, HOME FLUID HOME FLUID NOT MENTIONED MENTIONED (SKIP TO 478)	NO, YES, HOME FLUID NOT MENTIONED (SKIP TO 478)
477	Was (NAME) given a recommended home fluid made from (RECOMMENDED INGREDIENTS) when he/she had the diarrhea?*	YES	YES	YES
478	For how many days was (NAME) given the fluid made from (RECOMMENDED INGREDIENTS)?* IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS
479	GO BACK TO 442 FOR NEXT BIRTH; (OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 4	80	

^{*} The terms for ORS packets and the recommended home fluid should correspond to the categories used in 470. The ingredients in the recommended home fluid should be reflected in the question as noted for question 470.

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Knowledge of oral rehydration therapy (481-487)

Since many national health programs are designed to increase knowledge and use of oral rehydration therapy in order to prevent dehydration during diarrheal illnesses, these questions are asked to evaluate the level of knowledge about ORT and sources of that information..

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS		CODING CATEGORIES	TO
480	CHECK 470 AND 474 (ALL COLUMNS):			
	ORS FLUID FROM PACKET GIVEN TO ANY CHILD	NOT	FLUID FROM PACKET GIVEN TO ANY CHILD OR AND 474 NOT ASKED	-> 484
481	Have you ever heard of a special product called (LOCAL NAME) you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?		YES	> 483
482	Have you ever seen a packet like this before?	I	YES1	
	SHOW PACKET.		NO2—	>487
483	Have you ever prepared a solution with one of these packets to treat diarrhea in yourself or someone else? SHOW PACKET.		YES1 NO2—	→486
	SHOW PACKET.			
484	The last time you prepared the (LOCAL NAME), did you prepare the whole packet at once or only part of the packet?		WHOLE PACKET AT ONCE	→486
485	How much water did you use to prepare (LOCAL NAME) the last time you made it? *		1\2 LITER	
486	Where can you get the (LOCAL NAME) packet? PROBE: Anywhere else? RECORD ALL PLACES MENTIONED.**		PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	
487	CHECK 470 AND 477 (ALL COLUMNS): HOME-MADE HOME-MADE FLUID NOT GIVEN TO ANY CHILD OR TO ANY CHILD 470 AND 477 NOT ASKED			→501
488	Where did you learn to prepare the recommended home fluid made from (RECOMMENDED INGREDIENTS)*** given to (NAME) when he/she had diarrhea? **		PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	

^{*} Response codes to be developed according to local instructions for mixing ORS. If these include the use of a certain container, e.g. a soda bottle, this should be added as a response category.

** Coding categories for health facilities and providers to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest, however, the large categories must be maintained.

*** Question to be developed locally according to the ingredients promoted for use in the precedence of the commended beam fluid.

recommended home fluid.

SECTION 5. MARRIAGE

Marital status and co-residence (501-507)

These questions are used for classifying the basic marital status of the woman. Throughout DHS as well as in earlier surveys, the concept of "married" includes women in both formal and informal unions. Questions 504-506 are intended to measure the prevalence and characteristics of polygynous unions.

Date and Age at Marriage (508-511)

Women are asked to provide the month and year of their first marriage and then are asked their age at that time. The consistency of these two pieces of information (if both are obtained) is checked by following the procedure in Question 511.

SECTION 5. MARRIAGE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
501	Have you ever been married or lived with a man?*	YES	→ 512
502	Are you now married or living with a man, or are you now widowed, divorced, or no longer living together?*	MARRIED	 ►507
503	Is your husband/partner living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER	
504	Does your husband/partner have any other wives besides yourself?**	YES1	→507
505	How many other wives does he have?**	NUMBER	>507
506	Are you the first, second,wife?**	RANK	
507	Have you been married or lived with a man only once, or more than once?	ONCE	
508	In what month and year did you start living with your (first) husband/partner?	MONTH	
509	How old were you when you started living with him?	AGE	
510	CHECK 508 AND 509: YEAR AND AGE GIVEN? YES NO		→ 513
511	CHECK CONSISTENCY OF 508 AND 509:	IF NECESSARY, CALCULATE YEAR OF BIRTH CURRENT YEAR 9 0	
	PLUS + AGE AT MARRIAGE (509)	MINUS - CURRENT AGE (106)	
	CALCULATED YEAR OF MARRIAGE	CALCULATED YEAR OF BIRTH	
	IS THE CALCULATED YEAR OF MARRIAGE WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THE	REPORTED YEAR OF MARRIAGE (508) ?	
	YES NO ☐ → PROB (SKIP TO 513)	E AND CORRECT 508 AND 509.	
	(2011 10 213)		

^{*} Where visiting relationships are common, this category should be added to 501 and 502. ** Country-specific questions.

Sexual activity (512-516)

Information on sexual activity has many uses. It bears on exposure to the risk of pregnancy both for unmarried teenagers and for married women. Age at first sexual intercourse is the more appropriate demarcation of the beginning of exposure than is age at first marriage which may be later in time.

The monthly frequency of sexual activity is viewed as a measure of the risk of conception. This frequency varies by age, duration of marriage and probably region of the world. The question on usual frequency (514) has been included to permit classifying women whose sexual activity in the past month may have been unusual because of pregnancy, temporary separation, or other reasons.

The question on the last time the woman had intercourse (515) is to approximate the proportion of women in the population who are exposed to the risk of pregnancy according to the proportion who have had intercourse in the last 48 hours. On the assumption that this length of time corresponds with the length of the fertile period in the ovulatory cycle, this proportion will provide a direct estimate of the proportion at risk.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	TO
512	IF NEVER IN UNION: Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	YES1 NO2	·517
513	Now we need some details about your sexual activity in order to get a better understanding of family planning and fertility. How many times did you have sexual intercourse in the last four weeks?	TIMES	
514	How many times in a month do you <u>usually</u> have sexual intercourse?	TIMES	
515	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?	DAYS AGO	
516	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE	
517	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT.	YES NO CHILDREN UNDER 10	

SECTION 6. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

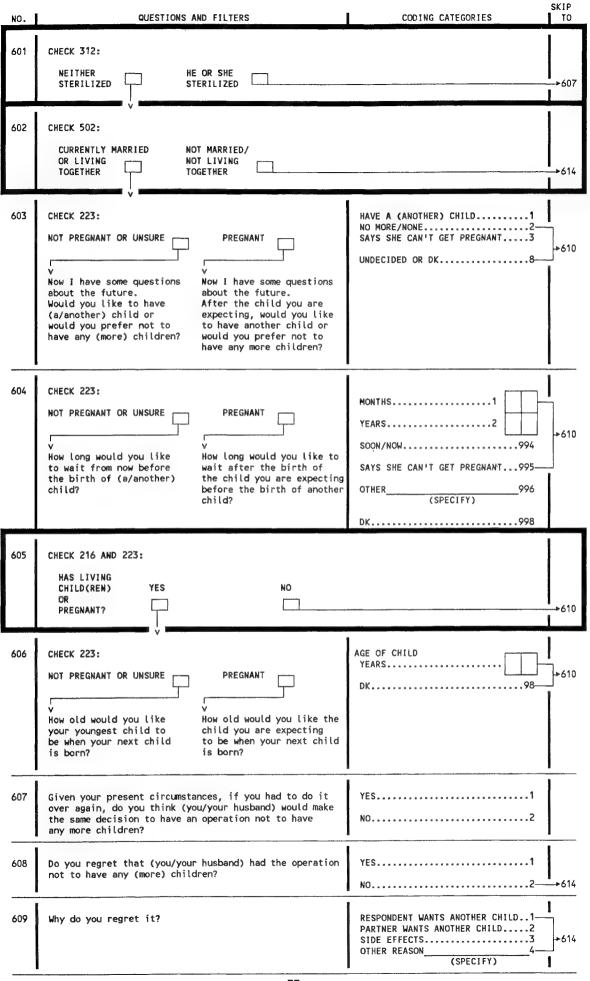
Reproductive intentions (603-606)

These questions determine the basic preferences of women for future childbearing, both in terms of whether additional children are wanted and the desired spacing of the next child. Recent research on DHS and earlier survey data reveals that these reproductive intentions are highly correlated with contraceptive prevalence and fertility rates.

Sterilization regret (607-609)

This is an effort to capture whether the woman regrets that she or her husband had the sterilization operation because she would now like to have another child or for some other reason. This "sterilization regret" phenomenon is thought to be increasingly common in countries where men and women are getting sterilized at younger ages.

SECTION 6. FERTILITY PREFERENCES



Communication with husband about family planning (610-611)

Discussion of family planning between husband and wife is thought to be instrumental in the decision to take joint action to control fertility. These questions are intended to measure the level of communication between partners about family planning.

Discussion of number of children and husband's preferences (612-613)

The purpose of these two questions is to assess the extent to which couples communicate about their fertility desires and to evaluate the importance of the husband in the decision-making process about having children.

Postpartum attitudes (614-615)

In many cultures, there are strong norms about the appropriate length of time that should elapse after the birth of a child before resuming sexual relations or weaning a child. To the extent that these norms influence postpartum behavior, which in turn affects fertility, they are important to understand.

General approval of birth control (616)

The idea that births can be regulated is an initial element in the acceptance of family planning. This question is intended to determine whether women's attitudes towards birth control are a barrier to their acceptance.

Ideal family size (617)

This type of question has been used in previous surveys to measure fertility norms. Although less useful than the above questions on personal preferences, the question has been retained in DHS for purposes of comparison with all earlier surveys. One improvement has been introduced by separating women with no children from those with children and rephrasing the question for mothers in order to reduce the tendency to rationalize existing children.

Ideal birth interval (618)

The responses to this question will be used to measure what women consider to be the preferred spacing of births. This can be compared to actual behavior to determine the extent to which women implement their spacing preferences.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
610	Do you think that your husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a method to avoid pregnancy?	APPROVES	
611	How often have you talked to your husband/partner about family planning in the past year?	NEVER	
612	Have you and your husband/partner ever discussed the number of children you would like to have?	YES1	
613	Do you think your husband/partner wants the <u>same</u> number of children that you want, or does he want <u>more</u> or <u>fewer</u> than you want?	SAME NUMBER	
614	How long should a couple wait before starting sexual intercourse after the birth of a baby?	MONTHS	
615	Should a mother wait until she has completely stopped breastfeeding before starting to have sexual relations again, or doesn't it matter?	WAIT	
616	In general, do you approve or disapprove of couples using a method to avoid getting pregnant?	APPROVE1 DISAPPROVE2	
617	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILD(REN) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? RECORD SINGLE NUMBER OR OTHER ANSWER.	NUMBER	
618	What do you think is the best number of months or years between the birth of one child and the birth of the next child?	MONTHS	

SECTION 7. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMEN'S WORK

Husband's education (702-704)

These are the same questions on education asked about the woman at the beginning of the questionnaire.

Husband's work (705-707)

These questions are intended to provide some limited picture of the husband's position in the world of work (the socio-economic status of the family is more directly assessed by the list of household items owned and dwelling characteristics in the household schedule).

In 705, the standard information on the husband's current occupation is collected. This will permit descriptive generalizations about the sectors of society in which fertility is changing.

SECTION 7. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	TO
701	CHECK 501: EVER MARRIED NEVER MARRIED/ OR LIVED NEVER LIVED TOGETHER TOGETHER ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTI	NER.	→708
702	Did your (last) husband/partner ever attend school?	YES	1 → 705
703	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY	→705
704	What was the highest (grade/form/year) he completed at that level?*	GRADE	
705	What kind of work does (did) your (last) husband/partner mainly do?		
706	CHECK 705: WORKS (WORKED) IN AGRICULTURE DOES (DID) NOT WORK IN AGRICULTURE		 →708
707	(Does/did) your husband/partner work mainly on his own land or family land, or (does/did) he rent land, or (does/did) he work on someone else's land?	HIS/FAMILY LAND	

f * Revise according to the local education system.

Woman's employment (708-716)

These questions are used to classify women according to the type of work they perform, aside from housework. The general hypothesis has been that paid employment away from the home competes with childbearing and child-rearing. The relationship between employment and fertility is thought to vary according to several aspects of the social and economic context including, for example, household structure, women's status, labor market opportunities, and child-care practices and beliefs. Questions 715-716 are aimed at measuring child-care practices among working women with small children.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	TO
708	Aside from your own housework, are you currently working?	YES1— NO2	 →710
709	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. Are you currently doing any of these things or any other work?	YES1 NO2—	→717
710	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you do?		
711	In your current work, do you work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER	
712	Do you earn cash for this work? PROBE: Do you make money for working?	YES1 NO2	
713	Do you do this work at home or away from home?	HOME1 AWAY2	
714	CHECK 215/216/218: HAS CHILD BORN SINCE YES JAN. 1985* AND LIVING AT HOME?	NO	÷717
715	While you are working, do you <u>usually</u> have (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD AT HOME) with you, <u>sometimes</u> have him/her with you, or <u>never</u> have him/her with you?	USUALLY1———————————————————————————————	-→717
716	Who usually takes care of (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD AT HOME) while you are working?	HUSBAND/PARTNER	
717	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR	

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively.

SECTION 8. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEIGHT AND WEIGHT

Checking for a BCG scar (805)

The child will be checked for the presence of a BCG scar (805) by the measurer who obtains the child's weight and height/length. In conjunction with 444 and 447, this will help to determine whether the child has received a BCG immunization.

Weighing and measuring young children and mothers (806-810)

The nutritional or anthropometric status of the young children in a population, i.e. the measurement of their weight (808) and height/length (806), is an indicator of their health. The nutritional status of young children is influenced both by food intake and by the number and types of illnesses. The amount and types of food are again influenced both by food availability and by infant feeding practices. In addition, factors such as childhood immunizations and the type of drinking water and sanitation influence the child's susceptibility and exposure to infection. The anthropometric status of young children provides an outcome measure for programs and interventions aimed at improving child health and survival.

Measurement of height (806) and weight (808) of women of reproductive age is useful for several reasons. First, the nutritional status of the woman is a good indicator of a family's socioeconomic status. The woman's height-for-age reflects her nutritional history before reaching puberty, while her weight-for-age gives an indication of the current availability of food in the household.

Second, determination of women's anthropometric status provides important information for maternal and child health programs. Poor maternal nutritional status may result in an unfavorable pregnancy outcome. For example, higher perinatal and neonatal mortality rates are seen among very short women who usually have a small pelvis resulting in increased risk of obstructed labor and other complications of delivery. Third, this information will be useful to examine differentials in women's nutritional status between different population subgroups within survey countries.

801 CHECK 222:				
ONE OR MORE BIRTHS SINCE JAN. 1985*		NO BIRTHS SINCE JAN. 19	985*> [END
INTERVIEWER: IN 802 (COLUMNS 2-4) REC IN 803 AND 804 RECORD TH SINCE JANUARY 1985*. IN (NOTE: ALL RESPONDENTS W IF ALL OF THE CHILDREN H USE ADDITIONAL FORMS).	HE NAME AND BIRTH DATE 806 AND 808 RECORD HE VITH ONE OR MORE BIRTH	E FOR THE RESPONDENT EIGHT AND WEIGHT OF HS SINCE JANUARY 198	T AND FOR ALL LIVING THE RESPONDENT AND 85* SHOULD BE WEIGHE	G CHILDREN BORN THE LIVING CHILDRE ED AND MEASURED EVE
	1 RESPONDENT	2 YOUNGEST LIVING CHILD	3 NEXT-TO- YOUNGEST LIVING CHILD	4 SECOND-TO- YOUNGEST LIVING CHILD
802 LINE NO. FROM Q.212				
803 NAME FROM Q.212 FOR CHILDREN	(NAME)	(NAME)	(NAME)	(NAME)
804 DATE OF BIRTH FROM Q.105 FOR RESPONDENT FROM Q.215 FOR CHILDREN, AND ASK FOR DAY OF BIRTH	MONTH	DAY MONTH YEAR	DAY MONTH YEAR	DAY MONTH YEAR
805 BCG SCAR ON TOP OF LEFT SHOULDER**		SCAR SEEN1	SCAR SEEN1	SCAR SEEN1
806 HEIGHT (in centimeters)				
807 WAS HEIGHT/LENGTH OF CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?		LYING1	LYING1 STANDING2	LYING1
808 WEIGHT (in kilograms)		0 .	0	0 .
809 DATE WEIGHED AND MEASURED	DAY MONTH YEAR	MONTH	MONTH	MONTH
810 RESULT	MEASURED1 NOT PRESENT3 REFUSED4 OTHER6 (SPECIFY)	CHILD MEASURED.1 CHILD SICK2 CHILD NOT PRESENT3 CHILD REFUSED.4 MOTHER REFUSED.5 OTHER6	CHILD MEASURED.1 CHILD SICK2 CHILD NOT PRESENT3 CHILD REFUSED4 MOTHER REFUSED.5 OTHER6	CHILD MEASURED.1 CHILD SICK2 CHILD NOT PRESENT3 CHILD REFUSED.4 MOTHER REFUSED.5 OTHER6
811 NAME OF MEASURER:		NAME OF ASSISTANT:		

^{*} For fieldwork beginning in 1991, 1992, or 1993, the year should be changed to 1986, 1987, or 1988, respectively. ** Adapt question locally after determining the most common injection site (usually the left arm or shoulder).

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS (To be filled in after completing interview)

Comments About Respondent:	
Comments on Specific Questions:	
Any Other Comments:	
SUP	ERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS
Name of Supervisor:	Date:
	EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS